

In re Patent Application of:  
**OLSSON ET AL.**  
 Serial No. 09/147,230  
 Filed: 2/9/99

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where N is the number of active carriers and  $(X_{n,k}) (Y_{n,k})$  is the unwrapped argument function for the nth carrier in the kth frame. --

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 4 through page 6, line 9, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Said slope of said argument function,  $\alpha_k$ , may be estimated from the equation

$$\alpha_k = \frac{2}{n_2 - n_0} \left[ \sum_{n=n_1+1}^{n_2} L(X_{n,k}) / (Y_{n,k}) - \sum_{n=n_0}^{n_1} L(X_{n,k}) (Y_{n,k}) \right]$$

where N is the number of active carriers,  $(X_{n,k}) (Y_{n,k})$  is the unwrapped argument function for the nth active carrier in the kth frame, indices  $n_0$  and  $n_2$  are the lower and upper limits respectively of the band and index  $n_1$  divides the band into two equal parts. --

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 3 through page 8, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Said slope of said argument function,  $\alpha_k$ , may be estimated from the equation

$$\alpha_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_n L \frac{(X_{n,k})(Y_{n,k})}{n}$$

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where  $N$  is the number of active carriers and  $(X_{n,k}) (Y_{n,k})$  is the unwrapped argument function for the  $n$ th carrier in the  $k$ th frame. --

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 8 through page 8, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Said slope of said argument function,  $\alpha_k$ , may be estimated from the equation

$$\alpha_k = \frac{2}{n_2 - n_0} \left[ \sum_{n=n_1+1}^{n_2} L(X_{n,k}) / (Y_{n,k}) - \sum_{n=n_0}^{n_1} L(X_{n,k}) (Y_{n,k}) \right]$$

where  $N$  is the number of active carriers,  $(X_{n,k}) (Y_{n,k})$  is the unwrapped argument function for the  $n$ th active carrier in the  $k$ th frame, indices  $n_0$  and  $n_2$  are the lower and upper limits respectively of the band and index  $n_1$  divides the band into two equal parts. --

Paragraph beginning at page 11, line 19 through page 12, line 4, has been amended as follows:

-- The average slope,  $\alpha_k$ , of the linear part of the argument function can be calculated, as shown in equation (1), or by some other standard method, using the unwrapped argument function of  $X_k$  for the  $k$ th frame

$$\alpha_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_n L \frac{(X_{n,k})(Y_{n,k})}{n} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$